

Indiana State Sentinel.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ETERNAL VIGILANCE IS THE PRICE OF LIBERTY.

INDIANAPOLIS, JUNE 3, 1846.

Democratic Nominations.

For Governor, JAMES WHITCOMB.

For Lieutenant Governor, PARIS C. DUNNING.

Our Terms.

The following will hereafter be the permanent terms of the Weekly Indiana State Sentinel:

(By Payments to be made always in advance.)

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Semi-Weekly.

(Published three times a week during the session.)

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The War—Gov. Whitcomb—The Journal.

The editor of the Journal seems determined that if Gov. Whitcomb is not defeated it shall not be for the want of misrepresenting and garbling his speeches.

About as cool and impudent an attempt of that kind as I have ever seen or to witness occurred in the Daily Journal of yesterday.

The editor first takes exception to the Governor's appealing to those who surrounded him in his speech at the Market House, to take up arms in defence of their country as his "friends." Now we think that any one, whether high or low, rich or poor, who will volunteer on such an occasion, is a friend, and a far better friend of his country, and of her officers and institutions, than an editor who stays at home, protesting against an "aggressive" war against Mexico, and slandering those who are endeavoring to forward the service.

We have not time, as our paper is just going to press, to expose all the falsehood and injustice of the anti-aggressive editor's article. We defer that to our next paper. We only say to say, that his statement that the Governor's constitutional scruples referred to any proposed use of money offered by the Madison Bank is untrue. Nor did he say that he would write to the War Department on that subject. He stated that he had written to that Department on other and different questions in relation to the volunteers, and that he soon expected an answer. The editor admits that the Governor exhorted the people as his "dear friends," to rally around the flag of their country. Any language of kindness addressed to the mass of the people is, in his estimation, *demagoguery*. This is no doubt the mortal offence to the editor. Why did he not also say that the Governor called upon all without distinction of party to come forward, and that in a contest of this kind all true patriots were equally near to his heart?

The editor says there is a contrast between the course of Gov. Owensley of Kentucky and Gov. Whitcomb, that \$50,000 were placed in one of the Louisville Banks by twenty-five patriotic citizens of that place, who were willing to look to the United States or to their State for repayment. Where was there a similar offer on similar terms of the least amount of money placed under Governor Whitcomb's control for the use of the volunteers? Not a cent. Gov. Whitcomb said that he would go as far as any other Governor or Executive had ever done, and then he would go beyond them and contribute money from his own pocket—and he offered \$1000 to begin with, and stood ready to contribute in proportion to his means with any other persons in the State. This no doubt alarmed the editor. He was afraid that step would make Gov. Whitcomb popular. A number of the anti-aggressive toadies commenced the business of systematic misrepresentation—and endeavored to discourage some who had volunteered. Before the Journal article was printed, however, Gov. Whitcomb addressed the volunteers in the "Barracks" and restored their spirits. Yet the article is sent abroad to dampen the ardor of volunteers throughout the State rather than to indulge a malignant and envious desire to injure Gov. Whitcomb. We now say to all at a distance that there will be no want of money to clothe, sustain, and transport the troops. Come on brave hearts, and don't mind the "anti-aggressives."

Abuse of Gov. Whitcomb.

The Bloomington Herald of May 16th, while bestowing its laudations on Marshall in ostentatious and stolid phrase, says that "Whitcomb is cold and selfish" and asks to what benevolent object or public work can any of his friends point and say, to this Whitcomb gave a dollar whilst a citizen here?" If his friends went to an enumeration of all his benevolences, it doubtless would be charged by the fault-finding Herald to a disposition very different from that charity which "vaunteth not in itself." The Herald itself admits that Gov. Whitcomb gave a contribution to the Methodist church, at a time when he lived fifty miles distant. We now challenge the Herald to name a single "benevolent object or public work" to which Gov. Whitcomb's aid was solicited while he resided at Bloomington, and from which he withheld it.

And we extend the challenge as to similar objects throughout the State. The ostensible editor of the Herald has not been long a resident of Bloomington, but he ought to inform himself well of the facts, before he does an act that reverses the injunction to do good for evil.

Volunteers.

Twelve Companies have already reported themselves to Gov. Whitcomb, and to-night's mail, (Tuesday) may bring in others. No doubt but twice or three as many will offer more than can be received.

The Branches of the State Bank at Indianapolis and Madison have offered Ten Thousand Dollars each, to assist in forwarding these brave men, and as much as is needed will be drawn by the Executive. The Governor offered to give one thousand dollars of his private funds for that purpose; but the generous offer of the banks, which will not doubt be nobly sustained by the State, will avoid the necessity of individual subscriptions. We have not time or room for further comment.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.—Among the appointments in the army of the United States, in the regiment of mounted riflemen, or third regiment of dragoons, as authorized by the act of May 19, 1846, we find the following from our State:

John S. Simonson to be Captain, W. W. Taylor, and Spear S. Tipton, to be 1st Lieutenants.

Congress has passed a vote of thanks to Gen. Taylor, and also requesting the President to present him a sword in the name of the Republic. The President, with the consent of the Senate, has promoted Gen. Taylor to the rank of Brigadier General. All right.

The New Albany Democrat says that Nathan Kimball, of Fredericksburg, Washington County, Ind., is forming a volunteer company at that place, for the purpose of spending the summer in the city of Mexico.

We are glad to learn that the Post Office Committee of the Senate has announced that no material change is contemplated in the Post Office Law. The present rates of postage will not, therefore be altered.

Repeal of the English Corn Laws.

The Washington Union of the 26th inst., contains the following, which it says comes from one of the very highest sources in Great Britain, and may be relied upon:

Liverpool, May 2, 1846.

"There has been some very interesting news with our corn-law repeal bill on a mere point of form; but the delay has furthered the cause in the House of Lords. They are now convinced they cannot effectually oppose the measure, and the bill is considered safe in all its details. You may rest assured of this as much as of the sun in the sky. The only change possible is from gradual to immediate. On Monday the Commons start again with it, and a week will most likely suffice to pass its remaining stages in that house."

"May 4. Our London accounts this morning represent the corn bill as perfectly safe."

In the same connection, we have the following from the London correspondent of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, under date of London, May 3.

Mr. Robert Peel has given a hearty proof of his sincere attachment to the principles of free-trade. In the course of conversation relative to the slow progress of the repeal of the corn-law, he has been surprised to find that the bill has been thrown out relative to the delay of the corn bill being encouraged by the government. He declared that he was fully prepared to give whatever proof may be required, of the sincerity of his intentions, and thus emphatically and with great energy of manner exclaimed:

"It is sufficient for me now to say, that the progress of the discussion, the lapse of time, and intervening events, have not altered my position. I still feel with equal force as when I proposed the permanent and final settlement of the corn question. (Cheers) I will not deny that during the debates on the subject my opinions have undergone a change; but it is this—that restrictions which I at first believed to be impolitic, I now believe to be unjust. Consequently the sense of their injustice precludes any compromise on my part." (Cheers)

This is a most creditable, manly, and important declaration, and one which smote the monopolist band with terror. As soon as the words fell from the lips of the Prime Minister, great perturbation was evident on the pro-corn law benches; rapid sketches of conversation took place; heads were indignantly shaken, hands violently clutched, and lips were observed quivering with any thing but half-suppressed blessings upon the devoted Sir Robert. The organs of the starvation party seem to know no bounds to their rage; they hurl anathema after anathema upon the head of the Minister, and declare that his sole object is to follow up this measure by the destruction of the Established Church. The ecclesiastical prints are most bitter in their denunciations, being full of extravagantly absurd and rabid attacks on the Cabinet. We now look forward, however, notwithstanding all that has or can be said, to the immediately preceding with the corn bill. In the House of Lords it can perceive an evident improvement, a predisposition to lean towards public feeling on the momentous question, and an anxiety particularly praiseworthy, to have the measure before their lordships as early as possible. This disposition was evidently shown through a statement made by Lord Brougham the other night, who, when moving for some corn-law returns, declared that the delay generated in the Commons, had created both in this country and among foreigners, the most profound astonishment. His lordship went on to remark:

"If in any quarter, of whatever kind of party politics, the desperate hope was entertained of frustrating the intentions of Parliament, and of postponing the arrival of that great, and in his conscience, he believed, most salutary measure, into their lordships' house, 'till it should be too late to discuss it (for without ample discussion, God forbid it should be carried) this session, then the remedy was in their hands; and they had the power of anticipating the discussion, and of coming to a deliberate and well considered opinion."

This passage will bear maturely weighing: Lord Brougham being, as is well known, in the confidence of the Duke of Wellington and the Lord Chancellor. In a subsequent paragraph he stated that the House would give "a favorable opinion upon the general principle of that great and important commercial change." The significant bearings of his lordship's speech were, if I may so say, corroborated by the solemn silence with which they were received by their lordships. This statement of his lordship cannot therefore be too seriously pondered over by American merchants, who will not be far wrong if they deduce from it the success of their own bill.

The other news of Parliament may be told in a sentence. The Lord Chancellor has brought in a bill to relieve Roman Catholics, Jews, Dissenters, &c., from penalties for not doing, and for doing, certain things. In other words, these parties are to be exempt from a host of liabilities and punishments, based upon statutes passed during the intolerant reigns. By this bill, thirty Acts of Parliament imposing penalties on religious grounds, will be repealed.

Mr. Fielden, in the Commons, tried to pass the second reading of the Factory Bill, limiting the hours of work of children between thirteen and eighteen, and females above eighteen, to ten hours a day, exclusive of time for meals, from August 1847. The motion was opposed by ministers, and the debate adjourned. It was on this bill, in the last session of Parliament, that Mr. Robert Peel's ministry, on a division, first found themselves in a minority. Mr. Fielden has risen from having been a common operative, to his present position as a manufacturer, employing from 2,000 to 3,000 hands.

"Will the editors of the Sentinel please say whether a reduction of our tariff will, or will not, be second with British interests? When was a public doctored, emanating from a Whig, published by order of Parliament? I did not in the case of Mr. Walker's Report?"—State Journal.

We freely answer our neighbor by saying, that in our opinion the removal of restrictive upon trade the world over would be for the benefit of the world,—for the benefit of the masses of producers and consumers and unprofitable to few, if any, except those who rely for prosperity upon unjust and partial laws. We have no doubt therefore that a reduction of our tariff will benefit both England and the United States; and so will the repeal of the Corn laws. We feel ashamed that our neighbor and his party are so far behind the anti-protectionists of England in this matter. We ought to be ahead of all other nations in every measure of freedom, instead of opposing them as the Whigs of this country do from motives of selfishness.

It is an honor to both the British Parliament and our Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Walker, that the former published his annual report. And the fact is to us no more evidence of the incorrectness of Mr. Walker's arguments, than would be a similar publication of the Declaration of Independence, evidence against the truth of the glorious principles therein proclaimed. The Journal will see by the extracts we publish to-day, that Parliament is slowly "progressing" towards a recognition of those truths.

"The Sentinel" is in error when it says that it is greater circulation than any other paper in the city, as a comparison of the "Sentinel," and "Journal," books will show.—Ind. Journal.

This is a very positive assertion, and one which we do not see how the editor could make, unless he has had access to our books directly or indirectly. It is an assertion that we should not like to make about his books, and consequently we could not positively state that our subscription is the largest. Yet we unquestionably believe it is. At all events, it was, some few months since; and while our list has been rapidly extending, we doubt if the Journal's has more than kept even pace. At all events, if the Journal is so "concocture" about the books, we propose a fairer test than his examination. Let it be done by mutual referees. What say you, John?

The Mexican Declaration of War.—Paredes' proclamation, announcing hostilities against this country, and his having given orders to the General-in-Chief of the division on the Northern frontier to make war on the American army, is dated "National Palace of Mexico, April 23d." This was nearly three weeks before President Polk announced that war existed, which fact some honorable Senators so strenuously denied, and could not reconcile it to their consciences to admit by any vote of theirs.

Richardville Co. Democratic Convention.

A large and respectable meeting of the Democrats of Richardville county met, in pursuance of previous notice, at the court house, in Kokomo, on the 5th day of May, 1846, for the purpose of nominating suitable persons to represent this district in the State Legislature, and to nominate suitable persons for county officers, to be supported at the August election.

THOMPSON was called to the Chair, and Esq. LASTER and NOLAN HARRIS were chosen Vice Presidents and Adam Clarke Secretary.

On motion, Jas. Thompson was called on to make some preliminary remarks explanatory of the objects of the meeting.

On motion of James Thompson.

A committee, consisting of Jas. Thompson, Jas. Johnson, and John Whitcomb, was appointed to prepare business for the meeting.

On motion.

The convention then adjourned until 4 o'clock P. M.

The Convention met in pursuance to adjournment, and the following preamble and resolutions were reported:

Whereas the ensuing August election is one of vast importance to the People of Indiana, the eyes of the whole nation are turned to it, and we believe that some fortifications will be planned, and that we shall be initiated into the art and mystery of throwing dirt out of a ditch. The gallant little army which we have to emulate, dug ditches and threw up entrenchments for a whole month.

The river is very serpentine in its course, and about ten feet in depth.

Yours, A. B.

POINT ISABEL, TEXAS, May 18, 1846.

Gentlemen:—Yesterday I met Col. Wilson, 1st U. S. Infantry, with four companies of that regiment, Col. Desha's Mobile volunteers and two companies of the Washington Regiment of Louisiana volunteers, amounting to 400 men, crossed the Rio Grande at its mouth and took up their line of march on its west or right bank for the small town of Las Barreras, some miles above; supported by the U. S. Steamer, Neva, Capt. Frederick, on board of which was a small detachment with a field piece.

The command had arrived the day previous at the river, marching from Brazos de Santiago on the Sea Beach, expecting to be joined by a detachment of sailors and marines from the squadron (flying a few miles off the entrance) to assist in crossing and to cooperate with the land forces. The Neva entered the river and relieved them from their difficulties, she having been despatched with supplies, by that indefatigable officer of the Quartermaster's Department, Major C. Thomas, who was present with Assistant Quartermaster, Capt. M. S. Miller, at the crossing.

To-day an express was received from Col. W., stating that he had crossed the river and taken up his position, where he has taken up position.

Information was received from Gen. Taylor last evening, that he intended crossing over to Matamoros early to-day. Early in the morning a few cannon were heard. I suppose he has taken the place without opposition, as the remains of the Mexican army, 2,000 men, were two days since in active preparation for retreat to the south, 30 leagues south—the balance, now killed, drowned, or prisoners, having scattered in utter confusion to their homes. Never was an army so puny stricken.

In the retreat from the battle field of the 9th, Gens. Arista and Ampudia led the van on foot through the chapparal, stripping off their clothes as they ran, and when they arrived at the river had nothing on but their shirts, streaming in the wind—they plunged in and swam across, and then they landed, and began to "make" the "repulse" that Meja had promised to "the degenerate sons of Washington." Better far is the situation of the gallant Gen. D. Diaz de La Vega, now a prisoner in your city, who stood manfully at his post, doing his duty until captured, than fly like a coward.

The regiment of Louisiana Volunteers under Col. Walton are now on board transports, to be landed to assist in the capture of the island of Matamoros, their line of march, viz: Sea Beach, for mouth of the Rio Grande. The balance of Gen. Smith's command leave immediately after, same destination, to cross the river and march up to Matamoros.

Yours, X.

P. S. The Mexicans lost 100 drowned on their retreat crossing the Rio Grande; most of the wounded, who were delivered up to them by General Taylor, have since died by neglect, and want of hospital means and supplies.

"FORT POLK," May 18, 1846.

Gentlemen:—Last evening the steamship Alabama arrived off the bar, and this morning General Smith and his staff, and a number of his brave band, from your ever gallant state, landed, and are now encamping with their comrades on the plain outside; but if we are to judge from "the custom of war in like cases," they will scarce have time to get "comfortably fixed" before they will be called upon to "pull up stakes" and "take up march."

However, I trust the patriotic spirit which prompted their coming has prepared them for the hardships and privations of the campaign. These may be as great as those which are now, as we do not most; but with the exception perhaps of shelter, and I see your boys' brought good new tents on with them, which was very fortunate. I think there can be no great cause of complaint.

On the whole, with our numbers, means, and material, I think the campaign is destined to be a short one, and that most of the blood which will be spilled during it, has been already, and I think I can safely say that the poetry of "suffering" has vanished already with all who have "set foot" in Texas.

Justice alone prompts me to say that the "material" of the reinforcements which have reached us is such as to inspire no less confidence than respect, and the greatest of both.

General Desha's command has taken position with the first landing party, Perry, some 7 or 10 miles from this place. It is the lower ferry on the river, and the place where most of Arista's army crossed previous to the battle of the 8th inst.

Word reached us from above yesterday that the General with the army had commenced his demonstration upon Matamoros, and was to cross the river at some point above to operate in the rear, while the garrison of Fort Brown would attack in the front.

We said to all the Mexican troops had left Matamoros, but 2,000 remaining.

We should not be surprised at any moment at hearing a cannonade. Perhaps there will be a surrender without a shot being fired—such a result would not be surprising from what has been learned.

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Your suggestion to your liberal editor, respecting furnishing Walker with a horse, &c., to replace the one by the loss he has lost quite a number lately lost in his adventure to communicate with the fort, is a very creditable one; but, in justice to us, I beg you will make it known, that no sooner had Walker returned and his loss was known, than a subscription was opened by the officers, and an order to purchase a horse and equipments sent to your city to be presented to him.

As a position has been circulated and signed by the officers, headed by General Taylor, praying the President to commission him. Again yours in great haste, S.

LOUISIANA VOLUNTEERS.—Rev. Mr. MULLON.—A New Orleans paper has the following:

"A body of men, enrolled under the title of the 'Montgomery Guards,' and who are principally natives of the Emerald Isle, were, on Friday night, addressed by the Rev. Mr. Mullon, in the Temperance Hall, Temple street; on occasion of their speedy departure for the scene of hostilities, on the Rio Grande. The Rev. gentleman spoke in a strain of fervid patriotism, exhorting warmly on the duties incumbent on the citizen soldier, and a crisis like the present, he alluded to the calamity which had been circulated regarding his sentiments on this war. He said he had, in early youth, stood firmly to his gun, on the ocean, in withstanding the enemies of his country. He exhorted the 'Montgomery Guards'—the gallant men before him—to be unanimous in their sentiments, to be one in action—since they had placed themselves in the van, as it were, of their country's military array, and the God of Battles, the God of the brave, be with them. The Rev. gentleman's manner was highly impassioned."

THE SEAT OF WAR!

Correspondence of the Picayune.

LA BARRICADE, (MEXICO), May 17, '46.

To the Editors of the Picayune:—Here we are within the Vice-Royalty of Mexico, at a beautiful little village on the right bank of the Rio Bravo, eight miles from the mouth. Old Zack—God bless him!—has through us on this day planted his foot on this side of the river. You may be assured it will not be withdrawn until all the indignities offered our beloved country are amply atoned for.

This detachment, consisting of five companies of the first infantry, and four companies of volunteers, with one piece of artillery, is under command of Lieut. Col. Wilson, of the Regular army. The expedition up this river was originally planned by the General and Commodore to be a combined movement of the two services. Some delays arising from rough weather, the military part of the expedition started alone this morning, and after marching some ten miles found themselves at this village—which is situated on the first high and dry land above the mouth of the river; a beautiful ridge with a fine bluff escarpment. There being an engineer along, it is thought that some fortifications will be planned, and that we shall be initiated into the art and mystery of throwing dirt out of a ditch. The gallant little army which we have to emulate, dug ditches and threw up entrenchments for a whole month.

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Late from Yucatan.

By late arrivals at New Orleans, we have news from Yucatan to the 8th inst.

El Amigo del Pueblo of the 5th publishes the Governor's message at the opening of Congress. We see it stated that the Assembly would not admit the Mexican Commissioner, as they were determined to remain entirely separated from that Republic.

The editors of El Amigo del Pueblo suggests that the Peninsula of Yucatan will, before long, adopt important measures, that will determine the course it must follow hereafter, and how it is to be governed; which, at all events, it believes must be much better than during the time it was under the Mexican Government.

Gov. Barbachano's address to the Assembly was generally approved; it breathes a liberal and a patriotic spirit.

From private letters, dated 13th inst., we learn that Congress was still in session at Merida, and would adjourn about the first of June, previous to which they would not doubt confirm the declaration made some time since, of the intention of the State of Yucatan to separate from the Government of Mexico.

A revolution broke out in the Department of Tabasco about the 1st inst., headed by a man named Bruno. The result was not known at Campeche when the Ventura sailed.

The news of the blockade of the mouth of the Rio Grande had been received at Campeche, but they had not heard of the actual commencement of hostilities. The Yucatecos are said to be opposed to rendering any aid to Mexico, in case of a war with the United States. Great respect is paid to American citizens and their property. Several vessels that recently arrived from the United States, without having furnished themselves with triple invoices of their cargoes, which the laws of Yucatan require, were not seized—the proper authorities immediately gave them permission to discharge their cargoes.

The Louisville Democrat of May 29, says—

We had a conversation, yesterday, with a gentleman who was an officer of the Texas navy, and who left Point Isabel on the 15th. He confirms nearly all the statements respecting the battle on the 8th and 9th. The master-rolls of the Mexicans were found amongst other things, from which it appeared that the Mexican army consisted of seven thousand three hundred and fifty-three fighting men; perhaps running men would be better. This officer spent the night with General Vega at Point Isabel. Vega frequently expressed his astonishment at the reckless bravery of our soldiers, particularly in the charge on the artillery. He spoke frankly of the state of things in our army, and of the want of discipline, and of the fact that the Mexicans were not so well drilled as we are, but he could not guess the effect which the news of the "repulse," as he called it, would have.

MAJOR RINGOLD.—Never was a gun fired over the grave of a better soldier. He commanded a troop of flying artillery, which for discipline and courage, is not excelled by any in the world. Indeed, he would if there was such another disciplined troop in any service. We have seen from the command of their gallant and ill-fated commander, perform feats of rapid and slyly maneuvering that, until then, we had thought utterly impossible. The troop is composed of picked men, (mostly Irishmen) and the horses are all prime, and as well trained as their riders.

Major Ringold had submitted himself, in his youth, to a severe and arduous course of study and discipline. He visited all the military schools of any note in Europe. He studied at the Polytechnic, at Woolwich, and other similar military institutions, after graduating at West Point, and thus made himself complete master of the most approved systems of tactics practised in Europe. He had infused his own spirit into the men under his command, who loved him as a father, and so well were they disciplined, that they moved like a solid wedge, and with the rapidity of a falcon sweeping on his prey. Wherever they were brought to bear on the Mexican force, their pieces must have done fearful execution.

We hope Congress will take proper steps to do honor to the memory of Major Ringold, as well as to that of the other brave fellows who have died nobly in the cause of their country. Peace to their ashes!

SUPREME COURT OF INDIANA.

Cases determined at the May Term, 1846.

REPORTED FOR THE SENTINEL BY A. M. CARNAHAN.